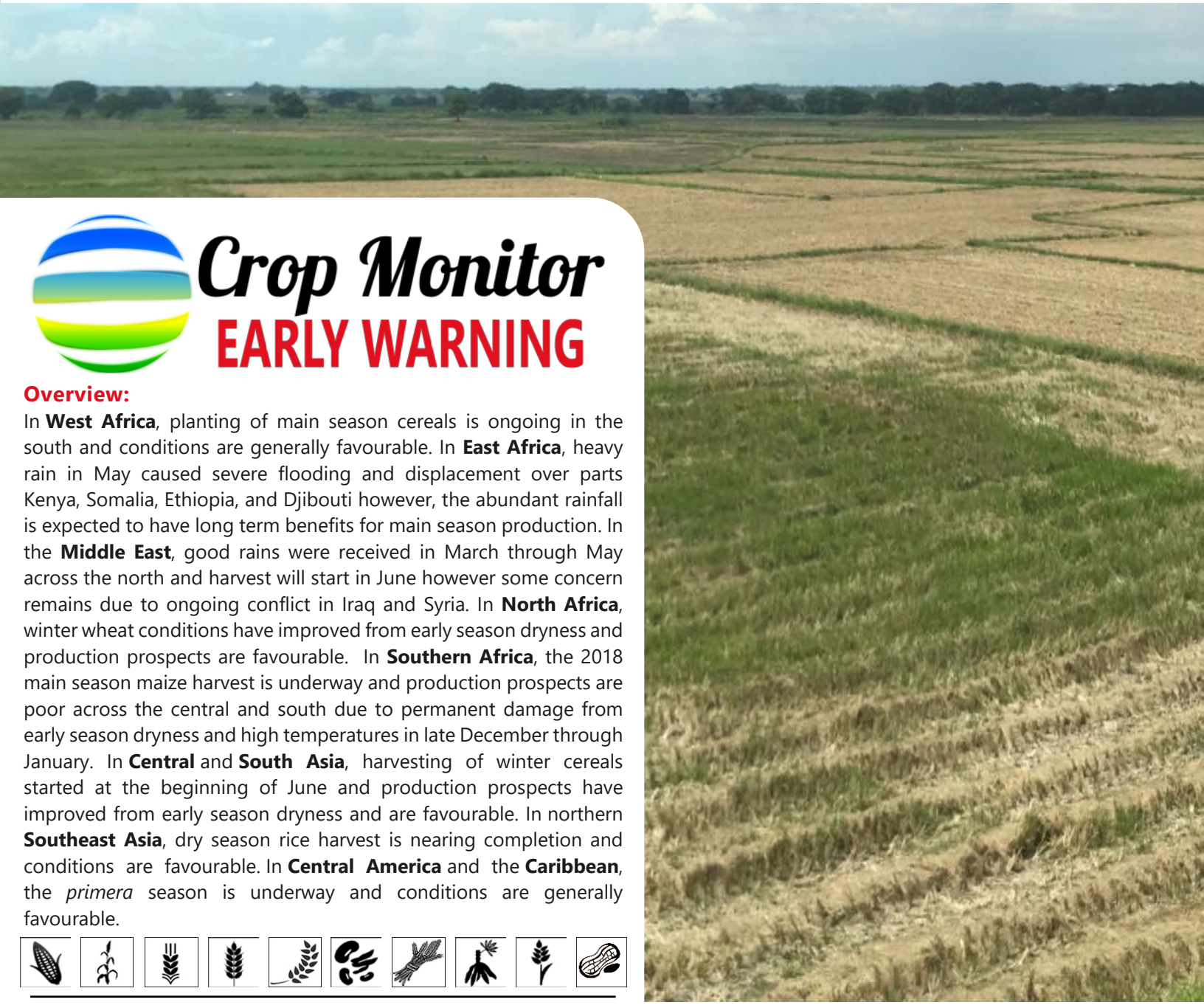
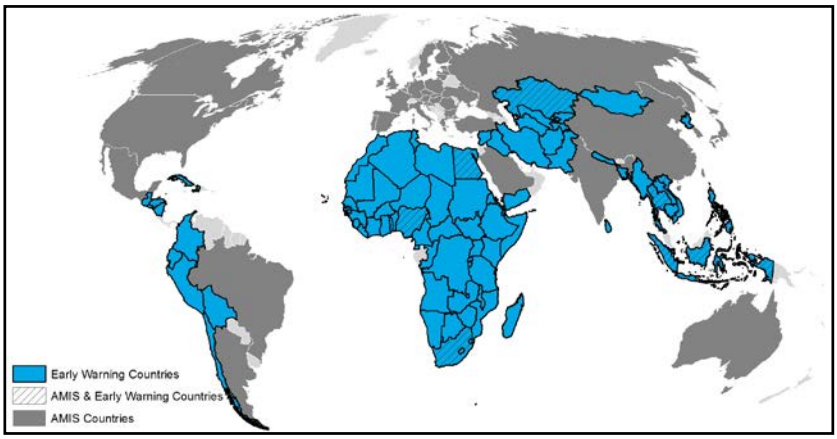
GEOGLAM
Global Agricultural Monitoring



Crop Monitor EARLY WARNING

Overview:

In **West Africa**, planting of main season cereals is ongoing in the south and conditions are generally favourable. In **East Africa**, heavy rain in May caused severe flooding and displacement over parts Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Djibouti however, the abundant rainfall is expected to have long term benefits for main season production. In the **Middle East**, good rains were received in March through May across the north and harvest will start in June however some concern remains due to ongoing conflict in Iraq and Syria. In **North Africa**, winter wheat conditions have improved from early season dryness and production prospects are favourable. In **Southern Africa**, the 2018 main season maize harvest is underway and production prospects are poor across the central and south due to permanent damage from early season dryness and high temperatures in late December through January. In **Central** and **South Asia**, harvesting of winter cereals started at the beginning of June and production prospects have improved from early season dryness and are favourable. In northern **Southeast Asia**, dry season rice harvest is nearing completion and conditions are favourable. In **Central America** and the **Caribbean**, the *primera* season is underway and conditions are generally favourable.



Contents:

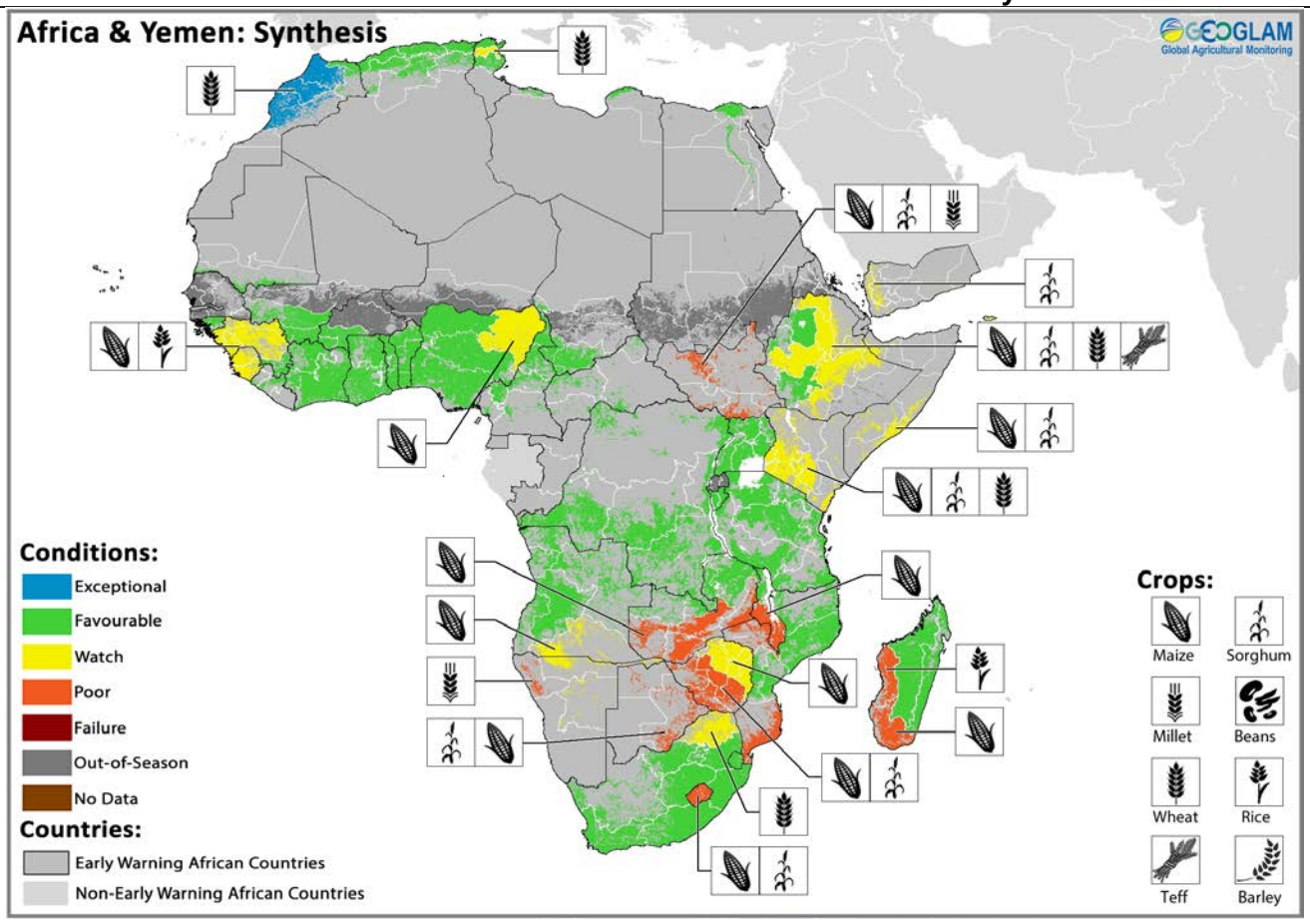
Assessment based on information as of January 28th

GEO GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS

GEOGLAM Crop Monitor for Early Warning

Crop Conditions at a glance

based on best available information as of May 28th



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all Crop Monitor for Early Warning crops as of May 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. ***Regions that are in other than favourable conditions are labeled on the map with a symbol representing the crop(s) affected.***

EAST AFRICA: In the north of the subregion, crops are at varying stages of development while in the central and south, harvest of the 2018 main season cereal crops will start in June and in July. Late April to May rainfall has been exceptional across the region and notably over Somalia, Ethiopia, and Kenya where excessive rainfall has triggered severe riverine flooding causing extensive crop damage and large scale displacement. In addition, a tropical cyclone hit Djibouti, eastern Ethiopia and northwestern Somalia May 20-21 causing further flooding and damage to crops and infrastructure.

WEST AFRICA: In southern West Africa, planting of main season cereals is ongoing and conditions are generally favourable with good rains at the start of the season.

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA: In the Middle East, good rains were received in March through May across the north of the region and harvest will start in June. However, some concerns persist due ongoing conflict in Iraq and Syria. Across North Africa, the 2018 winter wheat harvest started in May and conditions have improved from early season dryness with abundant and well distributed February to May rainfall and production prospects are favourable.

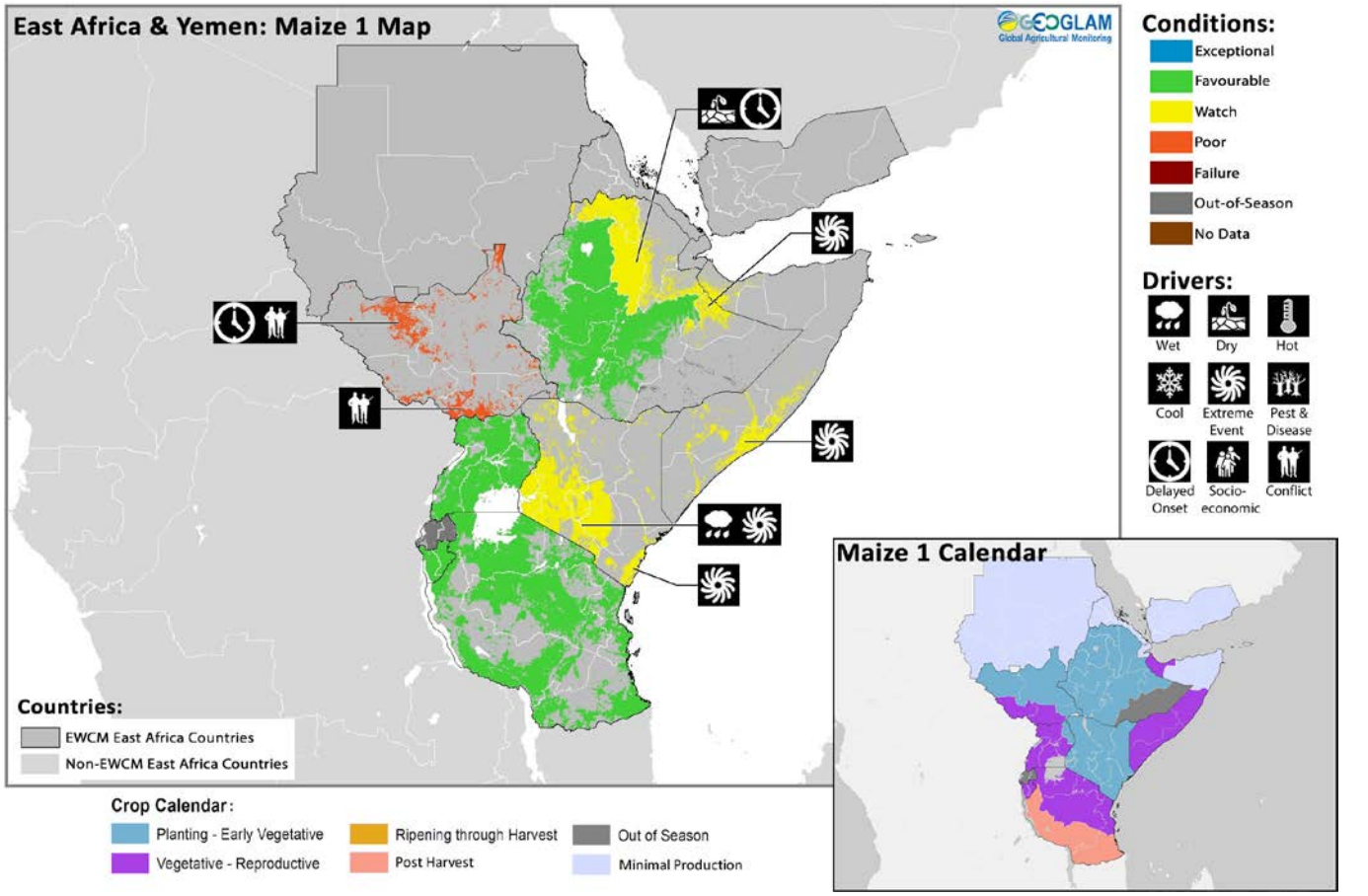
SOUTHERN AFRICA: The 2018 main season maize harvest is underway and while generally above-normal rainfall was received from February onwards over previously dry central and southern regions, permanent damage was sustained from early season dryness and high temperatures starting in late December through to January. In addition, minor impacts resulting from Fall armyworm infestations has lowered yield potential in affected areas.

CENTRAL & SOUTH ASIA: Harvesting of winter cereals started at the beginning of June and production prospects have improved from early season dryness and are favourable. However, reduced snowpack and dry conditions have resulted in poor conditions across the northwest and south Afghanistan.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: In the northern side of Southeast Asia, dry season rice harvest is nearing completion and yields are expected to be good due to sufficient irrigation water and stable weather. Wet season rice planting has started in Cambodia, Thailand and South Vietnam and planted area is expected to increase due to good market price.

CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN: Across Central America, *primera* season planting started in May and conditions are favourable with good rains at the start of the season.

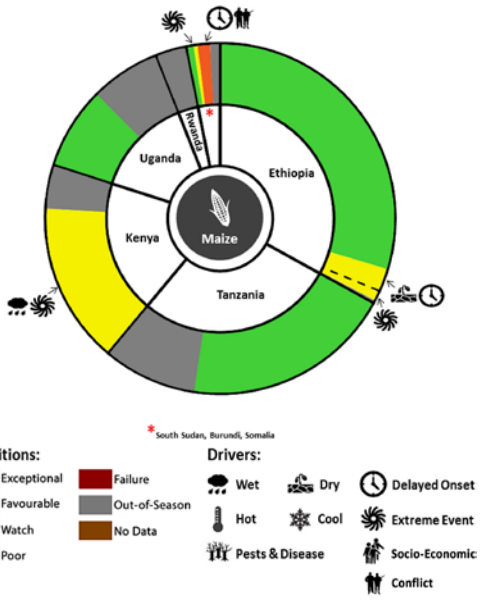
East Africa & Yemen



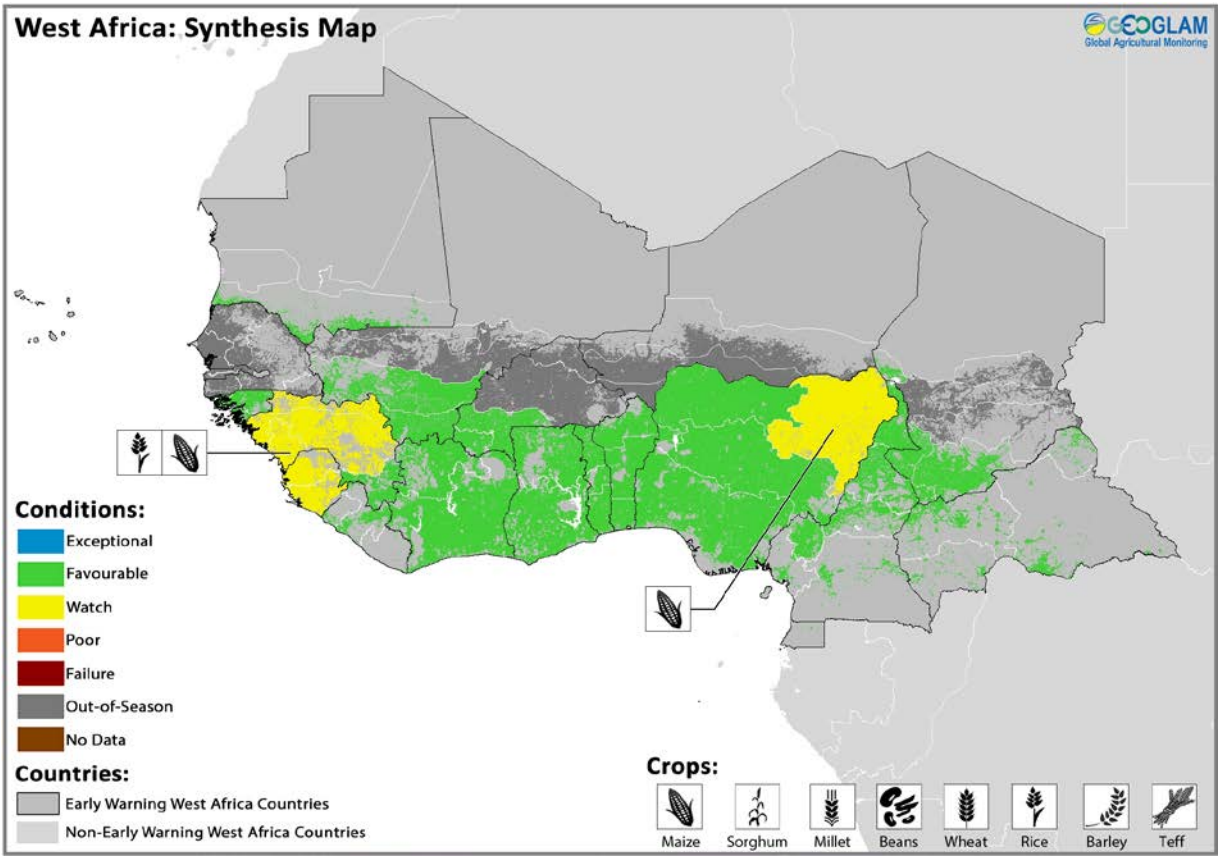
Crop condition map synthesizing conditions as of May 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. ***Conditions that are other than favourable are labeled on the map with their driver.***

In northern parts of the subregion, including **Eritrea**, **Ethiopia**, **South Sudan** and the **Sudan**, crops are at varying stages of development. In **Ethiopia**, harvesting of secondary season *belg* crops normally starts in June. In southern Tigray, eastern Amhara and eastern Oromia regions, dry conditions in March forced farmers to re-plant. In these areas the *belg* harvest is likely to be delayed, with negative effects on planting of major *meher* crops, which normally commence in June, resulting in a shortened crop development period. By contrast, in northeastern SNNPR, *belg* rains had a good performance so far, with a positive impact on crop conditions. In southern bi-modal rainfall areas of **South Sudan**, planting of first season crops, to be harvested from July, was completed in April and adequate precipitations benefited crop establishment and development. In central and northern unimodal rainfall areas, planting started in mid-May, about two weeks later than normal, due to a delayed onset of seasonal rains. Across the country, agricultural activities continue to be affected by the protracted and widespread insecurity, which is constraining access to fields and continues to cause large-scale displacement of people and damage to households' productive assets. In addition, Fall Armyworm outbreaks are likely to further constrain yields. In **Sudan**, planting of 2018 crops, for harvest from October, has just started. Planted area and yields are likely to be affected by severe fuel shortages and by low availability and very high prices of agricultural inputs, due to sustained inflation and dwindling foreign currency reserves constraining imports. In most pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, where drought conditions prevailed between mid-2016 and November 2017, abundant rains in March and April offset accumulated moisture deficits benefited crops and prompted a substantial regeneration of rangeland resources. In northern and eastern **Kenya**, southeastern **Ethiopia**, central and northern **Somalia**, which experienced the most severe rainfall deficits during the past three rainy seasons, heavy rains resulted in marked improvements of vegetation conditions, which are currently above-average in most areas. By contrast, in northern pastoral areas of **Ethiopia** (Afar and Northern Somali region) *sugum/belg* rains started in April, with about a one-month delay, and current vegetation conditions are poor. In **Yemen**, concern remains for sorghum crops planted in March due to ongoing conflict impacting agricultural practices and access to fields. In central and southern parts of the subregion including **Burundi**, **Rwanda**, eastern **Kenya**, southern **Somalia**, **Tanzania** and **Uganda**, harvesting of the 2018 main season cereal crops will start in June in earlier harvested areas and in July over Somalia and the southeastern marginal and coastal cropping areas in Kenya. The March-May rainy season has been characterized by exceptionally high precipitation amounts across the subregion, with cumulative rainfall estimated at up to twice the long-term average. Abundant rains had a positive impact on crop establishment/development and vegetation conditions are currently good across all cropping areas and crop prospects are generally favourable. However, the heavy

rains also triggered widespread floods, mainly in central and southern **Somalia**, southeastern **Ethiopia** and **Kenya**, which resulted in loss of life, displacement, damage to farmland and livestock deaths. Subsequently, on 20-21 May, a tropical cyclone hit **Djibouti**, eastern **Ethiopia** and northwestern **Somalia**, displacing a significant number of people. Overall, about 760 000 individuals have been displaced in these countries by these extreme climatic events (219 000 in **Ethiopia**, 227 000 in **Somalia**, 311 000 in **Kenya**, 3 000 in **Djibouti**). In **Somalia**, the damage to about 14 000 hectares of cropland in high-potential riverine irrigated cropping areas of Juba, Gedo, Hiran and Lower Shabelle regions is expected to result in a substantial *gu* crop production shortfall. However, the ample areas available for recession agriculture and the increased irrigation water availability due to high river levels will likely result in an above-average *gu* off-season harvest in September in these areas, thus partially offsetting the anticipated cereal production decline. In Burundi and Rwanda, excessive moisture and flood damage will result in a below-average pulse and rice output. However, this decline is likely to be offset by an increased production of more moisture tolerant crops including cereals, sweet potatoes, bananas and cassava, and the aggregate crop production is expected at average levels.



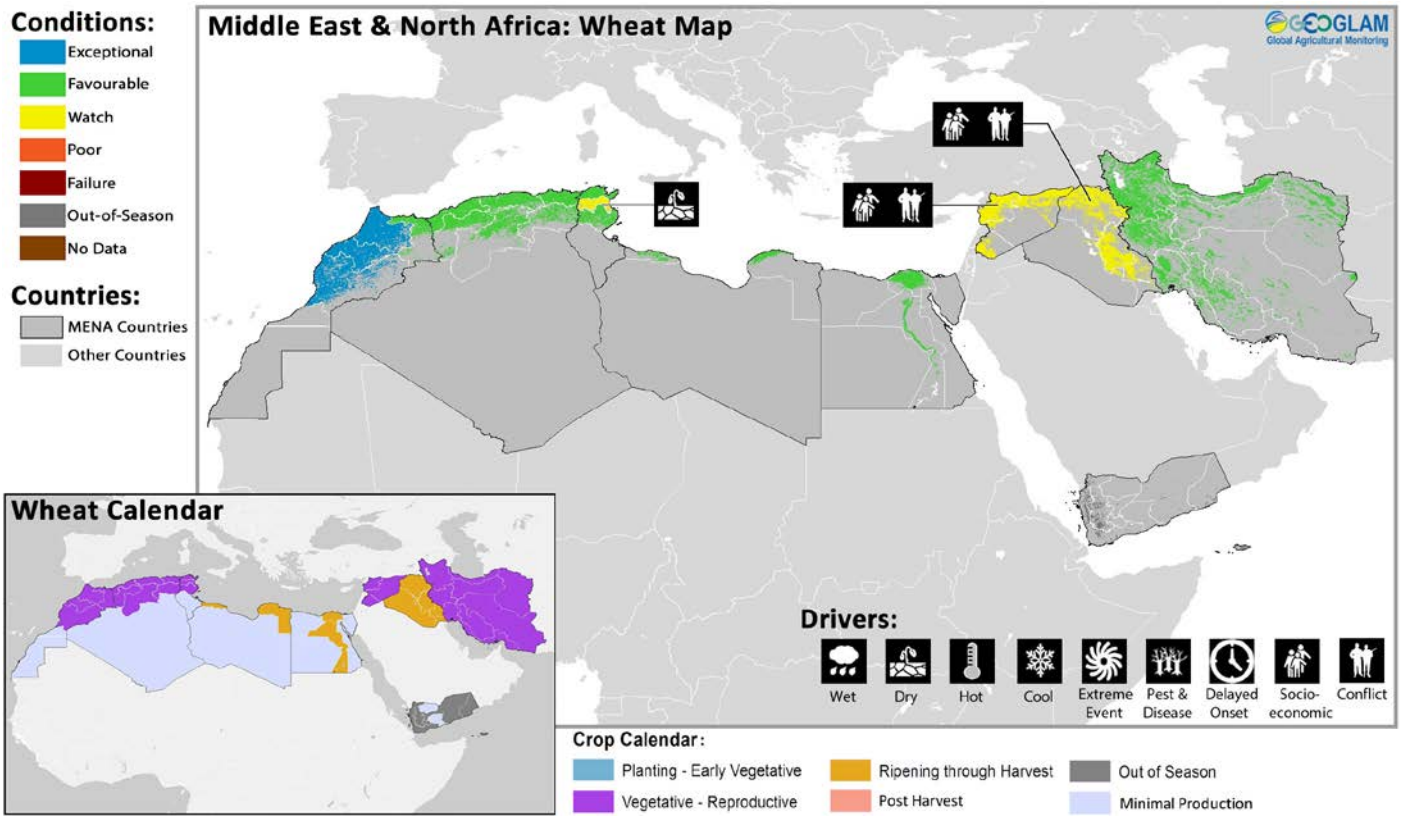
West Africa



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of May 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. ***Regions that are in other than favourable conditions are labeled on the map with a symbol representing the crop(s) affected.***

In southern West Africa, planting of main season cereals is complete across Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon and the Central African Republic and conditions are generally favourable with good rains at the start of the season. Planting has now started for main season maize further north across Guinea, Guinea Bissau and southern parts of Burkina Faso. In **Guinea** and **Sierra Leone**, dry conditions were observed in early May however rainfall in the last dekad of the month has improved conditions moving into June. While planting is progressing well, monitoring of the season will be crucial given the low stocks from last years mixed crop production and high pastures production deficit leading to high food and feed prices. In **Nigeria**, concern remains in the northeast due to ongoing conflict affecting agricultural activities. In southern Senegal, Mali, Niger and Chad planting of main season sorghum and millet crops is underway and conditions are favourable. In **Mauritania**, harvest is complete for second season rice and production is favourable due to good weather and temperatures supporting crop growth throughout the season.

Middle East & North Africa



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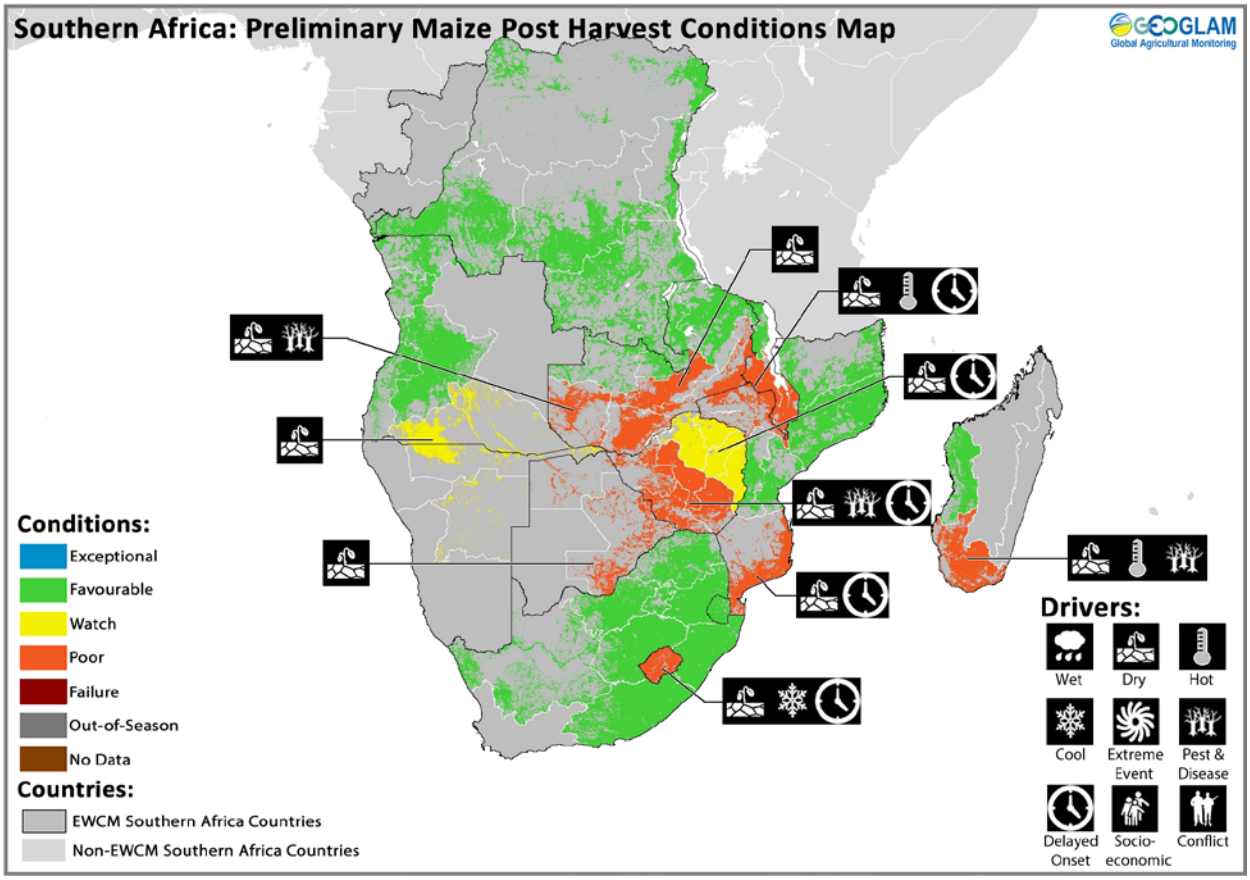
In the Middle East, good rains were received in March through May across the north of the region and harvest will start in June however, some concerns persist due ongoing conflict in Iraq and Syria. In **Iran**, rainfall deficits have improved with good rainfall over northern areas in March through May following an extended dry spell that affected the country since October. In the south of Iran however (Fars and Esfahan), the cereal area has been reduced with respect to 2017 likely as a result of the spring drought that affected the centre-south and lack of irrigation water. In **Iraq**, good rains have been received since the start of January however, crop conditions remain below average due to ongoing conflict, notably in north west Mossoul and Dahuk where many fields were not planted or have failed. In the **Syrian Arab Republic**, despite good rains received at the start of 2018 after the October-December dry spell, many fields were not sown or crops have failed, notably over eastern Hassakeh and parts of Aleppo, Raqqa and Dayr Az Zor due to ongoing conflict.

Across North Africa, the 2018 winter wheat harvest started in May and conditions have improved from early season dryness with abundant and well distributed February to May rainfall and production prospects are favourable. However, concern remains in central Tunisia where carryover effects from early season dryness is expected to affect overall production. In **Morocco**, rainfall in January and February improved moisture levels, notably in the northern coast and eastern areas, and production prospects are exceptional with predicted barley yield of 26% above the 5 year average. In **Algeria**, crop production prospects have further improved thanks to above average rainfall in April and May. Some areas of below average conditions remain in the central and eastern part of the country affecting mainly pastoral areas. The national yield forecasts are now above the 5-year average. In **Libya**, with limited production of winter wheat, crop conditions are favourable with adequate rains received. In **Tunisia**, winter wheat harvest will finish in June and production is expected to be slightly below the 5-year average due to irregular rainfall distribution over the central areas. In **Egypt**, winter wheat harvest is nearing completion and harvest prospects, grown primarily under irrigation, are favourable. Main season maize and rice planting are under way.

Southern Africa



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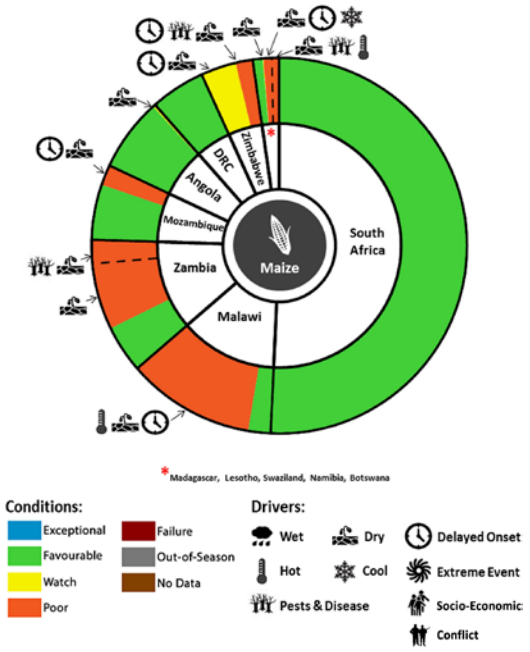
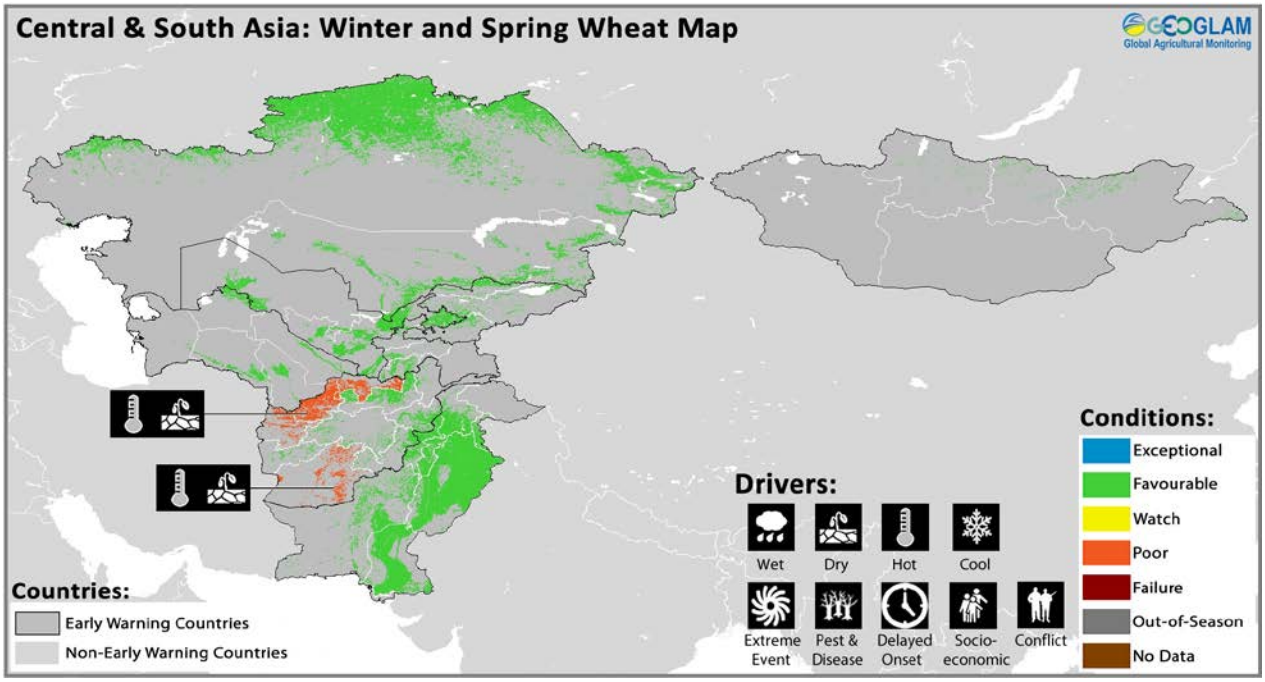


In Southern Africa, the 2018 main season maize harvest is underway and while generally above-normal rainfall was received from February onwards over previously dry central and southern regions, permanent damage was sustained from early season dryness and high temperatures starting in late December through to January. In addition, minor impacts resulting from Fall Armyworm infestations has lowered yield potential in affected areas. While poor production is expected across many areas, this follows an above average maize harvest in 2017 that will help buffer impacts to food availability and price. In **Lesotho**, while total season rainfall was average to above average, the January dry spell caused significant moisture deficits at key growing stages and unexpected snow and frost further damaged maize crops. In **Malawi**, while the January dry spell was significant, many crops in north were able to recover following February rains. However, the majority of crops in the central and south suffered significant moisture stress and permanent wilting as well as impacts from fall armyworm, leading to below average production in these areas. In **Botswana**, total season rainfall has been well below average since the start of the season, notably over the eastern and northern areas and despite improved rains in February, production is expected to be poor due to decreased planted area from early season dryness, above normal temperatures and rainfall deficits, and expectations of sharply reduced yields. In **Angola**, dryness in January and early February had an adverse effect on crops, notably over the central and southern areas. However, rainfall recovered in late February to March and total season rainfall is generally normal to above normal in the north and central while concern remains in the most affected south. In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, despite some dryness in early March in the western areas, conditions are favourable for sorghum and maize crops. In **Zambia**, while conditions are favourable in the north, the early season dry spell from late December through January caused extreme moisture stress and wilting to main season crops in some areas. The impact of fall armyworm is also expected to contribute to yield reduction. Official national production estimates of 2.4 million metric tons represent 82% of the 5-year average. Analysis suggests those losses are concentrated in the central, southern and eastern

areas. In **Zimbabwe**, though cumulative rainfall is now above average for the season, crops in the most affected south suffered extreme moisture stress during the prolonged dry spell and sustained permanent damage despite rainfall improvements in February. Matabeleland South and Masvingo were most affected by the drought. The rains that did come in February benefited some crops in Mashonaland and Manicaland. Outbreaks of fall armyworm also contributed to crop failures across the southern areas. In **Madagascar**, poor seasonal performance with consistent below average rainfall and relatively high temperatures wilted crops beyond recovery in the south and south west. This in combination with fall armyworm impacts have led to poor production for the 2018 season. However, in the east and central areas, production was favourable with good rains received. In **Mozambique**, below average rainfall and high temperatures since the start of the season has led to poor production in the most affected south, however conditions have improved in the previously dry center and north and production is favorable. In **Swaziland**, production is favourable for main season maize with good rains received. **South Africa**, above-normal rainfall continued through March over most of the eastern maize production region, where yellow maize is produced, resulting in favourable conditions. Over the western parts, where white maize is produced, conditions overall are favorable due to above-normal rainfall since mid-January. Winter wheat planting started in May and conditions are currently favorable over most of the production areas. Over the interior, it is related to a wet autumn while over the winter rainfall region, the western main production region experienced a fairly strong start to the winter rainy season, giving an overall positive impression.

Central & South Asia



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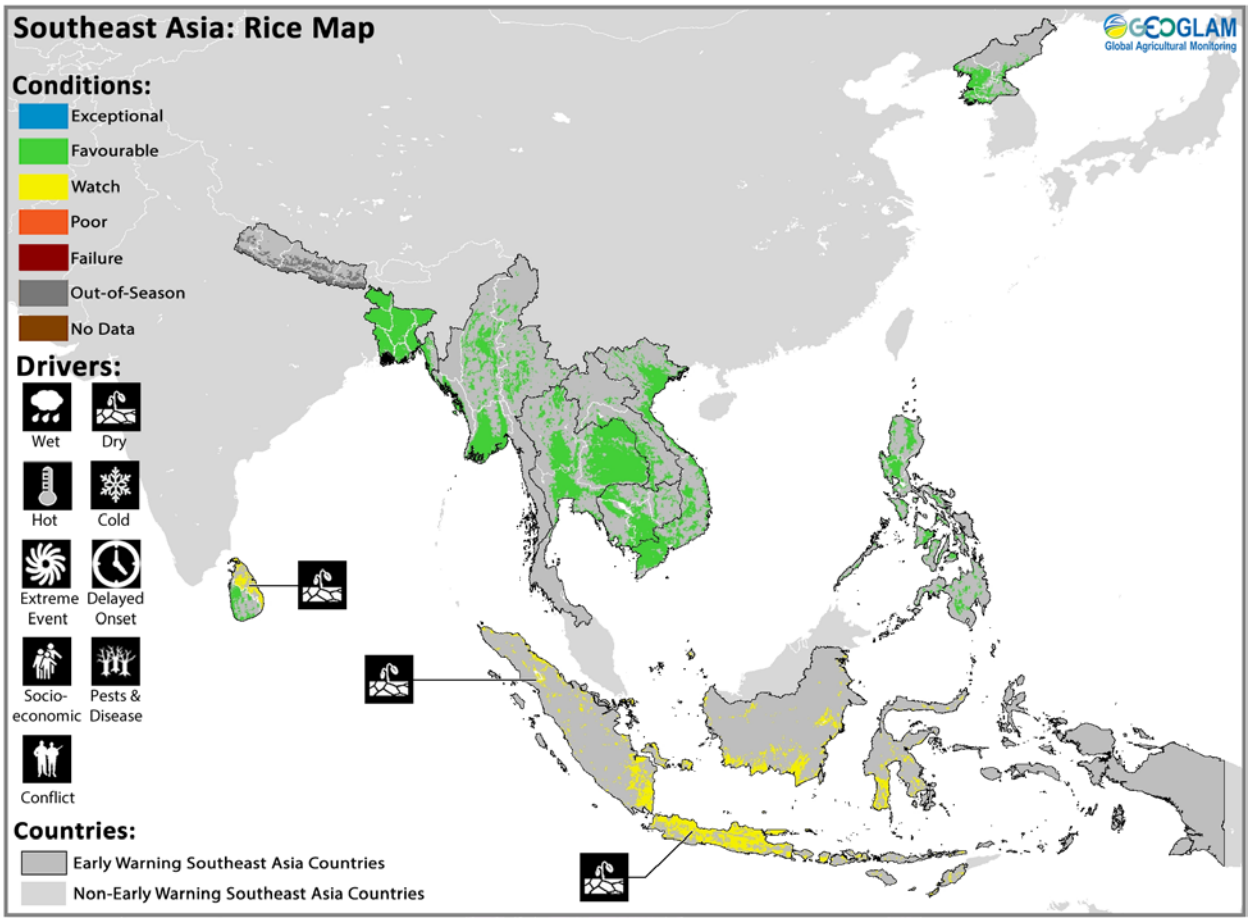
In Central and South Asia, harvesting of winter cereals started at the beginning of June and production prospects have improved from early season dryness and are favourable. In **Tajikistan**, **Turkmenistan** and **Uzbekistan** rainfall in May slightly improved conditions of winter cereals, which have suffered from early season dryness during winter and spring period. However, total harvests are still expected at below the five-year average levels. In **Kyrgyzstan**, excessive precipitations just before the harvest (at the end of May) had negative impact on winter cereals. Total cereal output is now officially forecast below last year's high level, but still above the five-year average. In **Kazakhstan**, winter wheat conditions are favourable, however the forecast for aggregate cereal production is set below that of last year due to decline in area planted. Planting of spring cereals is virtually complete under generally favourable conditions. Timely rains at the end of May are expected to increase below-average soil moisture and benefit crops. Despite reduced seasonal snow pack throughout much of **Afghanistan**, the irrigated areas in the south, southwest, and western portions of the country are generally favourable. However, reduced snow pack appears to be having adverse impacts on the irrigated wheat in western parts of the northern plains (Faryab and Badghis), while the eastern two-thirds are showing average to above average conditions. In the most affected northwest (Jawzjan and Balkh) conditions are poor while the far eastern (Kunduz) shows favourable conditions. Preliminary wheat production estimates indicate a 20% reduction from last year and as high as a 27% reduction from the 5-year average. Although the spring wet season started with favourable rains in March, rains have tapered off in April and May and rainfed crop growing conditions are poor across the northwest and southwest throughout these regions with the exception of the Samangan area. In **Pakistan**, winter wheat harvest is complete and conditions are favourable with good rainfall amounts received throughout the season. However, in the southern parts of Sindh province pockets of below-average rains in May resulted in below average production (notably over the most affected Tharparker district). In **Mongolia**, spring wheat planting started in April and conditions are favourable at the start of the season.

Southeast Asia



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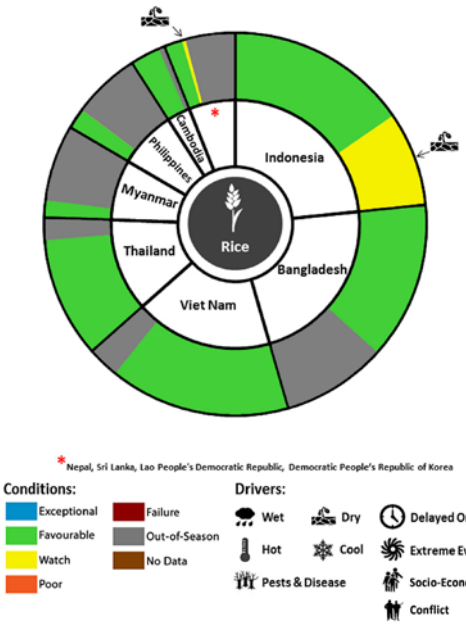
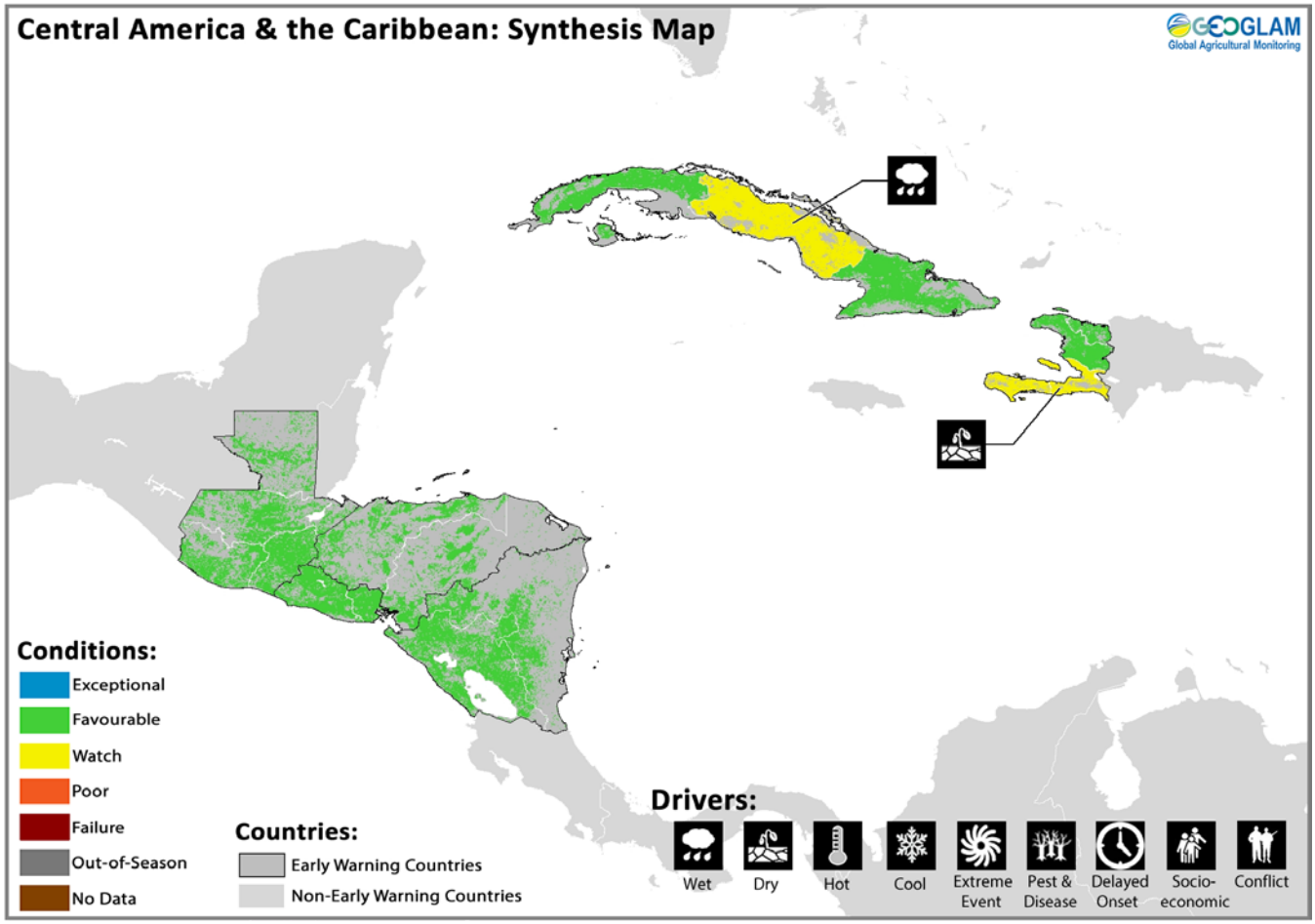


In the northern side of Southeast Asia, dry season rice harvest is nearing completion (excluding North Vietnam and Laos) and yields are expected to be good due to sufficient irrigation water and stable weather. Wet season rice planting has started in Cambodia, Thailand and South Vietnam and planted area is expected to increase due to good market price. In Indonesia, wet season rice is in the fifth month of harvest and average yields are expected. In **Viet Nam**, winter-spring rice (dry season rice) is under favourable conditions. Harvesting is ongoing in the south with early yields estimated to be slightly above last year's. Sowing of summer-autumn rice (wet season rice) is beginning in the south under favourable conditions. In **Thailand**, harvest is approaching completion for dry-season rice with an increase in production forecast owing to the increase in sown area and favourable yields. Wet-season rice sowing is just beginning under favourable conditions. In **Laos**, dry season rice harvest continues and conditions are favourable. Farmers are working to finish harvests with early onset rains for paddy rice planting. In **Cambodia**, wet season rice planting is in high season and conditions are favourable despite some pockets of flooding. In **Myanmar**, dry season rice is favourable with increased planting area and above average yields due to favourable weather throughout the season. In the **Philippines**, dry-season rice conditions are favourable with harvest nearly complete. An increase in production is observed compared to last year. In **Indonesia**, harvest of wet-season rice continues with favourable yields that are in line with last year's crop. Sowing of dry-season rice in the main paddy producing provinces continues to be delayed by several months due to moderate to low rainfall and precipitation is needed to build up the season's irrigation water. In **Bangladesh**, *boro* rice harvest is complete and production was favourable due to good rains and temperatures throughout the growing season. In **Nepal**, planting of the 2018 maize crop began in February and crops are now in vegetative stage and conditions are favourable with good rains at the start of the season. In **Sri Lanka**, *yala* season planting, making up 35% of national production is underway and there is concern over limited water supplies for irrigation.

Central America & Caribbean



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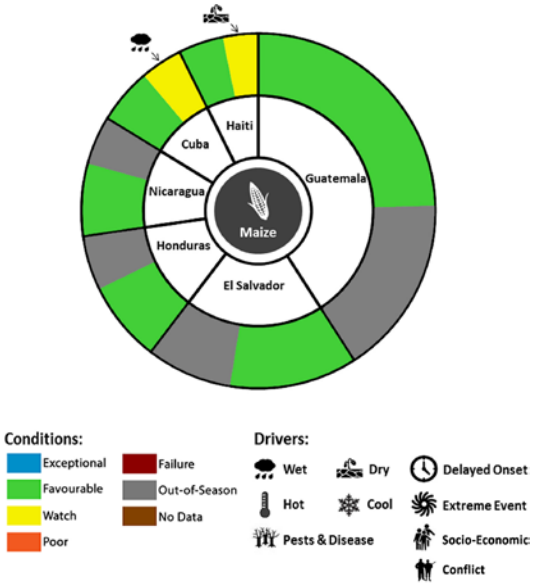
Across Central America, *primera* season planting started in May and conditions are favourable with good rains at the start of the season. In **Guatemala**, Volcano Fuego erupted June 3rd with heavy lava flows and surrounding departments of Sacatepequez, Chimaltenango and Escuintla have been evacuated and a state of emergency declared. Although its impact has been quantified yet, the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGA) preliminarily expects maize and coffee crops would have been affected. In **Cuba**, main season rice planting is underway and conditions are generally favourable however, due to the torrential rainfall (storm Alberto), 7,000 hectares of horticulture producing area (mainly maize, beans, yuca, rice, sweet potato) in the central part of the island have been affected. In **Haiti**, conditions are favourable for main season rice planted in February due to good rains and temperatures. Planting of main season maize and bean crops is complete and there is concern due to below average rainfall in May across southern and western regions.



Information on crop conditions in the main production and export countries can be found in the AMIS Market Monitor, published June 7th 2018.

Pie Chart Description: *Each slice represents a country's share of total regional production. The proportion within each national slice is colored according to the crop conditions within a specific growing area; grey indicates that the respective area is out of season. Sections within each slide are weighted by the sub-national production statistics (5-year average) of the respective country. The section within each national slice also accounts for multiple cropping seasons (i.e. spring and winter wheat) and are a result of combining totals from multiple seasons to represent the total yearly national production. When conditions are other than favourable icons are added that provide information on the key climatic drivers affecting conditions.*

Appendix

Crop Conditions:

Exceptional: Conditions are much better than average* at time of reporting. This label is only used during the grain-filling through harvest stages.
Favourable: Conditions range from slightly lower to slightly better than average* at reporting time.
Watch: Conditions are not far from average* but there is a potential risk to final production. The crop can still recover to average or near average conditions if the ground situation improves. This label is only used during the planting-early vegetative and the vegetative-reproductive stages.
Poor: Crop conditions are well below average. Crop yields are likely to be 10-25% below average. This is used when crops are stunted and are not likely to recover, and impact on production is likely.
Failure: Crop conditions are extremely poor. Crop yields are likely to be 25% or more below average.
Out of Season: Crops are not currently planted or in development during this time.
No Data: No reliable source of data is available at this time.

"Average" refers to the average conditions over the past 5 years.

Drivers:
These represent the key climatic drivers that are having an impact on crop condition status. They result in production impacts and can act as either positive or negative drivers of crop conditions.

Wet: Higher than average wetness.
Dry: Drier than average.
Hot: Hotter than average.
Cool: Cooler than average or risk of frost damage.
Extreme Events: This is a catch-all for all other climate risks (i.e. hurricane, typhoon, frost, hail, winterkill, wind damage, etc.)
Delayed-Onset: Late start of the season.
Pest & Disease: Destructive insects, birds, animals, or plant disease.
Socio-economic: Social or economic factors that impact crop conditions (i.e. policy changes, agricultural subsidies, government intervention, etc.)
Conflict: Armed conflict or civil unrest that is preventing the planting, working, or harvesting of the fields by the farmers.

Crop Season Nomenclature:

In countries that contain multiple cropping seasons for the same crop, the following charts identifies the national season name associated with each crop season within the Crop Monitor for Early Warning.

MENA				
Country	**Crop**	**Season 1 Name**	**Season 2 Name**	**Season 3 Name**
Egypt	Rice	Summer-planted	Nili season (Nile Flood)	

East Africa				
Country	**Crop**	**Season 1 Name**	**Season 2 Name**	**Season 3 Name**
Burundi	Maize	Season B	Season A	
Ethiopia	Maize	Meher Season (long rains)	Belg Season (short rains)	
Kenya	Maize	Long Rains	Short Rains	
Somalia	Maize	Gu Season	Deyr Season	
Somalia	Sorghum	Gu Season	Deyr Season	
Uganda	Maize	First Season	Second Season	
United Republic of Tanzania	Maize	Long Rains	Short Rains	
United Republic of Tanzania	Sorghum	Long Rains	Short Rains	

West Africa				
Country	**Crop**	**Season 1 Name**	**Season 2 Name**	**Season 3 Name**
Benin	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Cameroon	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Ghana	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Mauritania	Rice	Main season	Off-season	
Nigeria	Maize	Main season	Short-season	
Nigeria	Rice	Main season	Off-season	
Togo	Maize	Main season	Second season	

Southern Africa				
Country	**Crop**	**Season 1 Name**	**Season 2 Name**	**Season 3 Name**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Mozambique	Maize	Main season	Second season	

Southeast Asia				
Country	**Crop**	**Season 1 Name**	**Season 2 Name**	**Season 3 Name**
Bangladesh	Rice	Boro	Aman	
Cambodia	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Indonesia	Rice	Main season	Second season	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Myanmar	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Philippines	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Sri Lanka	Rice	Maha	Yala	
Thailand	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Viet Nam	Rice	Wet season (Autumn)	Dry season (Winter/Spring)	

Central & South Asia				
Country	**Crop**	**Season 1 Name**	**Season 2 Name**	**Season 3 Name**
Afghanistan	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	
Kazakhstan	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	
Kyrgyzstan	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	
Tajikistan	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	

Sources and Disclaimers:

The Crop Monitor assessment is conducted by GEOGLAM with inputs from the following partners FEWS NET, JRC, WFP, ARC, Asia RiCE, MESA, ICPAC, FAO GIEWS, Applied Geosolutions and UMD. The findings and conclusions in this joint multi-agency report are consensual statements from the GEOGLAM experts, and do not necessarily reflect those of the individual agencies represented by these experts.

More detailed information on the GEOGLAM crop assessments is available at *www.cropmonitor.org*

Crop Season Nomenclature:

In countries that contain multiple cropping seasons for the same crop, the following charts identifies the national season name associated with each crop season within the Crop Monitor for Early Warning.

Central America & Carribean				
Country	**Crop**	**Season 1 Name**	**Season 2 Name**	**Season 3 Name**
Cuba	Rice	Main season	Second season	
El Salvador	Beans	Primera	Postrera	
El Salvador	Maize	Primera	Segunda	
Guatemala	Beans	Primera	Postrera	Apante
Guatemala	Maize	Primera	Segunda	
Haiti	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Honduras	Beans	Primera	Postrera	
Honduras	Maize	Primera	Segunda	
Nicaragua	Beans	Primera	Postrera	Apante

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